

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FABIAN WARRIOR. GEN. JOE JOHNSTON.

And the Campaign that Made Him Famous.

THE RETREAT FROM DALTON
And the Final Scenes of the Great War.

BRAVE IN WAR, PATRIOTIC IN PEACE.
No Act of His Ever Sullied the Southern Cause.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The funeral services over the remains of the late General Joseph E. Johnston will be held at St. John's Episcopal church, in this city, Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, the rector, Dr. Douglas, conducting the ceremonies, after which the body will be removed to Baltimore for interment.



GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

at Greenmont cemetery the same day. Only the simple burial service for the dead will be read at the grave. All the ceremonies will be simple, and devoid of display, this being the express wish of the dead man and his relatives.

THE PALLBREARERS.

The honorary pallbearers will be: Senator John T. Morgan, Alabama; Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia; Rev. J. L. M. Curry, General John G. Parker, United States army; General Charles W. Field, General Harry Heth, Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, Rear Admiral W. G. Temple, General H. G. Wright, General Benjamin W. Brice, Colonel Archer Anderson, of Baltimore, Colonel Ed. C. Harris, Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Pay Director James Wadsworth, of the navy. The active pallbearers will be taken from the members of the ex-confederate association of this city.

There were a great many callers today at the residence of the late general, including Generals Schofield and Rosecrans and Admiral Rodgers.

CONDOLENCES RECEIVED.

A large number of telegrams of condolence were received. P. T. Sherman, on behalf of the late General Sherman, sent the following from New York:

The family of General Sherman desires to tender to the relatives of General Johnston assurances of their profound sorrow and sympathy. Bishop C. T. Quintard, of the Episcopal church in Tennessee, an old comrade and friend of General Johnston, from Memphis, telegraphed:

Assure the immediate relatives of General Johnston of my profound sympathy. He was one of my dearest friends. A prince among men has fallen.

The following dispatch is from St. Louis, from a number of General Johnston's old comrades in arms:

The death of General Johnston causes extreme sorrow to his late comrades and many admirers here, and they beg to tender sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

A MESSAGE FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

In a conversation held by General Johnston with a near relative a few days after the funeral of General Sherman, he said that as he was leaving Jersey City to return to Washington, and just before the party who were to go with General Sherman's body to St. Louis, were to leave, some one called to him. Turning, he saw General Sherman, who said:

"General, I have a message for you from my father. He said to me, not long before he died, that he wished me to say to you that there was no man living for whom he entertained such admiration and respect."

Preparations for the Funeral.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 22.—The Society of the Army and Navy of Maryland met today and appointed a committee of twenty-five to go to Washington and escort the remains of General Johnston to this city. At the railroad station the body will be received by the military society, accompanied by Green Mount cemetery. There rests the body of Mrs. Johnston, and by her side the body of her distinguished husband will be laid to rest.

The Atlanta Campaign.

Twenty-seven years ago Atlanta was in a flutter of excitement. Sherman and Johnston were getting ready for the Atlanta campaign.

In the month of May, 1864, the confederates were at Dalton. Johnston had 42,836 men and 120 cannon, opposing Sherman's army of 98,797 men and 254 cannon. Before the middle of the month a reinforcement of 14,000 cavalry brought Sherman's force up to 112,810 effective men. Later he was joined by 9,000 additional soldiers. Johnston, during the campaign was reinforced by about 24,000 men, of whom 3,000 were Georgia militia sent by Governor Brown to Kennesaw mountain.

The situation excited great anxiety in Atlanta, which was taken out of the most important points in the confederacy. Many of the citizens were so dependent that on the 14th of May The Intelligencer editorially rebuked them, and asserted its confidence in the confederate commander. The next day the same paper said: "The most intense anxiety exists as to the condition of our army at the front. But the absence of any authentic information, we are satisfied that whatever changes have been made in the position of our forces are the necessary result of the movements of the enemy, and we feel confident that there is no reason for misgivings as to the situation of General Johnston's army."

The first battles of the campaign were at

Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca on the 9th of May. The federals were repulsed at both places, and the main body of their army then moved through Snake Creek Gap towards Resaca. There was a good deal of hard fighting, with the advantage on the side of the confederates until Sherman secured possession of Lay Ferry, three miles west of Calhoun, and crossed the Oostanaula in force. As this made communication with Atlanta hazardous, Johnston evacuated Resaca.

It was General Johnston's purpose to fight a great battle at Carville on the 16th, but yielding to the advice of a majority of his generals, he fell back to the Etowah river, and crossed it the next day.

The battle of New Hope church occurred on May 25th, and there were bloody fights on the 27th, 28th and 29th.

Early in June the confederates fell back to Kennesaw mountain. Sherman rebuilt the railroad, and his trains went as far as Big Shanty. From the 20th to the 27th there was continuous fighting on Kennesaw. At one time 140 federal cannon were firing at the mountain. But the great battle occurred on the 27th. The federals made two desperate assaults, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Just after the 1st of July, the dry leaves, etc., in the forest before the confederate trenches were set on fire by the bombardment, and began burning rapidly around the confederate wounded. The confederates, as an act of humanity, ceased firing until the enemy could remove their wounded, when the fight was renewed for some three hours. Sherman said that his movement was a failure, and withdrew his troops with a loss of 2,500 killed and wounded.

The federals then made a flank movement through Olney's valley to the Chattahoochee, and Johnston was found to abandon Kennesaw and Marietta on the 1st and 2nd of July. Sherman's losses for the month of June were: killed and missing, 17,000; wounded, 5,740; total, 7,330. Johnston's losses were: killed, 468; wounded, 3,480; total, 3,948.

On the 9th Johnston was again outflanked, and retired across the Chattahoochee. The situation at that time is described in Keel's "History of Atlanta." On the 12th The Intelligencer said: "Brave and unconquerable men present a defiant front between the center of the confederacy, Atlanta and the enemy. We have the utmost confidence that if battle is made before the city, we will scatter the enemy like leaves before an autumnal frost. If battle is made, we will scatter them."

General Phillips' paper said at Roswell was burned on the 15th. Roswell was evacuated on the 7th and on the 8th Sherman occupied the hills on this side of Vinings. On the 15th the federals crossed the river, and Johnston formed a line on Peachtree creek. By this time Atlanta was in a state of siege. The city's center was a series of trenches. North of this line was another line of almost impenetrable abatis, running half way round. On the fortifications were twelve mounting formidable batteries, besides many guns of smaller caliber.

The 17th the dissatisfaction of the authorities at Richmond culminated in the removal of Johnston, and the appointment of Hood. Public opinion was divided as to the change. The Richmond Sentinel approved it, but other newspapers predicted that Hood would soon be the worst outflanked general in the confederacy.

The appointment of Hood ended Johnston's connection with the Atlanta campaign. The battles that followed and the capture of the city are events outside of the proper scope of this brief summary.

The statement given of the losses on both sides in the month of June will give a fair idea of what the retreat cost Johnston and Sherman respectively. The federals were losing two to one.

Nor did the confederates, while Johnston was in command, lose anything in the shape of supplies and weapons. Near Resaca the federals captured four small cannon, but these were the only field trophies taken by them in the series of fights between Dalton and the Chattahoochee river.

From first to last Sherman's army outnumbered the confederates two to one, and sometimes more than that, thus enabling the enemy to outflank Johnston right along. But this advance movement cost the invaders two men where the confederates lost one.

History furnishes no similar instance of a defensive retreat so ably conducted and resulting in such heavy losses on the side of the advancing army. To the very last Johnston's men felt the utmost confidence in him, and while the dangerous situation of Atlanta had a depressing effect on those who believed that the best way to destroy the invaders was to draw them into the heart of Georgia before risking a decisive battle.

The verdict of military experts is that Johnston was the hero of the Atlanta campaign, and that he displayed throughout his retreat signal ability, foresight and generalship.

General Johnston's Man.

If there is one man more thoroughly capable than any other to speak of General Johnston, it is Major Livingston Mims. With the single exception of ex-Governor Robert McRae, of Mississippi, probably no man has been as close to General Johnston as he has. For sixteen years they were partners, working most of that time at the same desk; and ever since their first meeting in Mississippi in those "days that tried men's souls," there has existed between them the closest, warmest friendship.

"I was first introduced to General Johnston by President Davis during the early campaign in Mississippi," said Major Mims yesterday, in reply to my question. "I entertained the general and Mr. Davis upon that visit, when they spent some time in making addresses to the legislature and in transacting important business. After that I was temporarily on General Johnston's staff, and, of course, got to know him well; but it was after the war that he and I were thrown together most intimately. For sixteen years we were associated in business, and for probably ten years of that time sat opposite each other at the same desk."

"Of his career in the army?" "You have that, doubtless, from the encyclopedias and histories of the war. You have, too, the facts about his early career in the regular army; his important work as captain of topographical engineers, especially in the 'forty-nine-forty or fifty' light survey in fixing the northern boundary, the controversy over which led to the famous Webster-Ashburton treaty; his conspicuous part in the Indian wars; and in the Mexican war, where his command was the first to plant the flag on Chapultepec; of his position as quartermaster general in the Federal army, which he resigned to enter the confederate army. Of his career in our army, THE CONSTITUTION told in general terms this morning. To illustrate the bravery of the man it is only necessary to quote General Scott upon whose staff he served, who said 'the only objection to Johnston as a commanding officer is that he always goes so far in the fight that he gets wounded. He was wounded and his uniform riddled with bullets in the Indian fights, was wounded at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec, and was badly wounded at Seven Pines. He was one of those brave gen-

erals of the confederacy who said 'Come on' rather than 'Go on.'"

"Tell me, major, of your business relations with General Johnston."

"Well, a year or two after the close of the war—it was in 1868, I believe, General Johnston, Governor Humphries and I formed a partnership and had the southern agencies of the New York Life and the Liverpool and London and Globe insurance companies, our headquarters being at Savannah. This partnership continued until Governor Humphries' death, after which General Johnston and I succeeded the old firm. From 1868 to 1873, about six years in all, General Johnston was a resident of Savannah. The general and I continued partners even after he left Georgia and went back to Virginia to be sent to congress from the Richmond district. He was in congress one term, I believe, and then Mr. Cleveland appointed him railroad commissioner, a position he held until Mr. Harrison became president."

"In his business life, General Johnston was always an active, hard worker, giving his earnest attention to business that he might understand it in every detail. He always did his full share. He was always just, correct and upright in all the walks of life. He was a prompt business man and acquired a wide, well-deserved fame for his hard work and performance."

Of his character as a man, his wide knowledge and his great ability, Major Mims spoke most enthusiastically.

"General Johnston was a great reader, passionately fond of literary pursuits. He had a beautiful library and spent much of his leisure among his books. He spoke French and Spanish fluently, and was a great student of the classics. Few men were better versed in the standard literature of his day—especially in history, military and civil. He was authority on history, ancient and modern. General Johnston was a student not only of great experience, but by wide knowledge of military science and history, for the high position he held. One of the general's characteristics was his promptness. He rarely availed himself of the fifteen minutes extended by courtesy in engagements, but was always prompt in his appearance. He was expected everywhere to be as prompt. He was scrupulously careful in the payment of all dues. He never owed any man."

"His friends were many," I suggested. "Ah, never was man truer or more earnest in his friendships. If he felt severely wronged, and was honest in his opinion, he would not hesitate to tell them so. He was a man who would have been no man was ever more loyal, true and devoted to his friends. He possessed to a high degree the quality of personal magnetism. His welcome to a friend was indescribable. The pressure of a hand and a smile told more than a word in a way that was warm and telling. It meant more than all that another man could say. I think his friendship for Governor McRae was beautiful. Damon and Pythias could not have loved with a stronger love. General Johnston's wife was a sister of Governor McRae. The general and he were boys together, and were always great friends; but since Mrs. Johnston's death, about five years ago, they have been inseparable. The general's pretty home on Connecticut avenue has been left unchanged since her death. The two friends have divided their time between Washington and Atlanta, being part of the time in Governor McRae's house. They were always together—two veritable old cronies."

Of Mrs. Johnston, Major Mims said: "No lover ever worshiped his sweetheart or was more devoted to her than was General Johnston all his life to his wife. Mrs. Johnston was a woman of noble character. Without the least pretension to blarney, he gained and held the affections and confidence of his men. Brave and impetuous in action, he had been a soldier and a leader of men from his youth. His skill in handling troops was great. As a retreat, the prediction and coolness of his movements during the Georgia campaign would have enhanced the reputation of Morris. As a result of it was affected by President Davis' action in removing General Johnston from in front of Atlanta."

"His removal was certainly a most disastrous one, made as it was at such a crisis. Just previous to the removal a review of the troops was made, showing them to be thoroughly drilled and well equipped and all confident in their leader's wisdom and ultimate success. The battle of Gettysburg and the disbandment of the army of the west were no more disastrous to the south's cause than the removal of Johnston."

"Let me read you what Taylor says of this: 'He was a man of high intelligence and of that relieving him of the command at Atlanta. If he intended to fight there he was entitled to be so. He had abandoned Atlanta without a struggle, his removal would have met the approval of the army and public, an approval which the circumstances of its action, the Richmond government failed to receive.'"

"Speaking of the relations between Davis and Johnston, General Taylor says: 'I am persuaded that General Johnston's mind was so jaundiced by the unfortunate removal of Johnston from the command at Atlanta, that he was unable to do his duty as a soldier. I feel confident that his abilities under happy conditions would have been distinctly modified. If not changed, the current of events. Destiny would have led him to the front, and he would have been a great success. The battle of Gettysburg and the disbandment of the army of the west were no more disastrous to the south's cause than the removal of Johnston.'"

"General Johnston was a sincere and earnest Christian. He was confirmed a member of the Episcopal church by Bishop Polk and had always been a constant attendant at church services. He was a warm, personal friend of Bishop Beckwith, and while he lived in Savannah was a regular attendant at Christ church."

"In all the time I was with General Johnston," said Major Mims, "I never heard him utter an oath. I remember his saying 'damn' once. That was when he was reading the advance sheets of the Prince de Joinville's book upon the war. He got disgusted, threw the papers from him with an expression something like 'damn that fellow, anyway.' That was the only time I ever heard him use such an expression, and I think readers of that book will agree that he had provocation."

"One point on which the general never seemed satisfied was his stature," continued Major Mims. "He was below medium height—that was what displeased him. But he was marvelously strong of body, with big, broad hands that had great strength. His hand clasp would almost make one cry out in pain. His strength was, indeed, wonderful."

Major Mims was a close personal friend of President Davis, as well as of General Johnston. When I asked him about the relations of each to the other, he said:

"They were not friendly. Everybody knows that. But it is a high tribute to the character of the men when we consider that, while they differed, the friends of one were the friends of the other. Those who were devoted to Mr. Davis were also devoted to General Johnston. Everybody recognized the high ability, loyalty and patriotism of both of them."

"How were Lee and Johnston?" "Oh, the best of friends, and each had great admiration for the other. When the army was reorganized under Lee, and that great leader's power was absolute, he is quoted as having said: 'If Johnston isn't a general, we haven't any.'"

While many criticized General Johnston for falling back from Dalton to Atlanta, competent critics pronounce that retreat greater than many another general's victory. It undoubtedly saved the army. As to what would have happened had he remained in command we cannot, of course, tell. General Johnston retained to a greater degree than perhaps any other general the confidence of his army. His men always felt that whatever he did was for the best and was right, and their confidence in his wisdom was as great at Atlanta as at any other time during the war. He certainly had great honor. Of all the generals of the war, he ranks with the greatest. A great man has died—a man whose loss should be mourned by all the people of all sections of the country. He was a man of the south, and no more sincerely than he in Georgia."

Major Mims leaves this morning for Washington, where he will attend the funeral of the dead general.

General Walker's Recollections.

General W. S. Walker, of this city, was sixteen years old when he made the acquaintance of General Johnston, the latter then being a young, ardent and ambitious man, with a reputation already established. "When he returned from the Seminoles he was a hero," said General Walker yesterday. "He distinguished himself particularly in two actions, and for his gallantry was promoted from lieutenant to captain. In 1846 ten new regiments were created for the regular army, and Captain Johnston was created lieutenant colonel of the Voltegers, as they were called, the name being borrowed from the French. He was a splendid soldier, and a quality never all through the Mexican war, and always inspired his men with the supreme confidence in the success of everything he undertook."

"How would you rank General Johnston among the military leaders of the civil war?" "Second to none. Lee, I know, is by many regarded as the greatest leader of the war, but again many favor Johnston. Lee in moral character was superior to all; his character in this respect was extraordinary. But when comparing simply the soldierly qualities of the two heroes, I have every reason to believe Johnston was Lee's equal. Lee's superior quality never acquired by Johnston—diplomacy. Were Mr. Davis to oppose Lee's position on an important question, the latter would not stop to argue the point, but would courteously bow himself out. But a little later he would by an adroit action or question convince Mr. Davis that he was wrong, and then he would return to his point. Johnston had neither the tact nor patience to do this, but would at once enter into argument, which only aroused the antagonism of Mr. Davis and made matters worse."

"General Johnston was pre-eminently a soldier. He received his education as a topographer, and he had through his study and experience acquired such a thorough knowledge of all the details of the military art as made him an authority on them all. The man was treading on dangerous ground who spoke of war and military matters in General Johnston's presence. He would question statements that he apparently carried with them accuracy and truth, and with the compendium of facts he carried in his head would annihilate the opposing speaker."

"He was moreover a master of strategy, as exemplified by his campaign against Sherman. I have talked with many officers and soldiers, and have read the opinions of as many more, and they hold as high an estimate of his military genius as I do. He was a man of faith in him, and they always believed that when he was ready to fight he would win."

"How did the generals of the army regard him?" "They all had high respect for his military skill and prowess. I will read you General Dick Taylor's opinion of him, and give it my unqualified endorsement. The letter says: 'In the full vigor of manhood, erect, alert, quick and decisive of speech, General Johnston was the least inclined of the solidists. Without the least pretension to blarney, he gained and held the affections and confidence of his men. Brave and impetuous in action, he had been a soldier and a leader of men from his youth. His skill in handling troops was great. As a retreat, the prediction and coolness of his movements during the Georgia campaign would have enhanced the reputation of Morris. As a result of it was affected by President Davis' action in removing General Johnston from in front of Atlanta.'"

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General Johnston's last visit to Atlanta was a memorable event in the history of the city. Almost as memorable as the defense of the city by him in the early half of the '60's. The visit was in April, 1869.

It was on Memorial Day, and all Georgia was assembled in the capital city. Many of the old confederate heroes were here, and the people who loved them so well

were never happier than when paying him homage on that day—the day they were decking the graves of the dead heroes with garlands and sweet-scented flowers.

A special invitation had been extended General Johnston by the Ladies' Memorial Association and by the mayor and general council of Atlanta.

And when it became known that he would be here nearly every surviving officer and private in the south sent a message of love to their old commander, all saying:

"We will be there, too. It will be our last meeting in this world, but once more you shall lead us."

The day came. It was bright, clear, warm and beautiful.

And the people came, too, until Atlanta was crowded.

The old veteran with empty sleeve was here. So was the soldier who used the crutch. Then their sons and grandsons were here. Some of these were in military companies, with uniforms bright and new. They had never smelt the burning powder, but, like their fathers, they were willing to follow the gallant, heroic, south-loving soldier to death.

The orator of the day, Hon. J. C. C. Black, of Augusta, was to address the association, at DeGree's, and long before he and his escort appeared, Marietta street was packed with soldiers and veterans from the Kimball to the old statehouse. Then the sidewalks, the cross streets and every point of observation were thronged with ladies and children.

In the line on the street to receive the old warrior were soldiers who loved the hero of many battles and who were willing to die for him.

Men who had faced him in his memorable Atlanta campaign and who respected and honored him because they had been taught to do so by his skill as a soldier; boys of men on both sides.

Widows and daughters of those who had given their life in obeying General Johnston's commands.

When finally the carriage in which the old soldier rode came in sight, the old veterans were wild.

The procession remained in line until the general's carriage reached the head of the old veteran's column. The sight of the old man made those white-haired soldiers forget all discipline, and with a rush and a yell of '61, they surrounded the carriage. In vain the officers tried to hold the men in line, but the charge upon that carriage was irresistible.

The military companies, too, caught the fever, and out of line the men went.

Around the carriage the men swarmed. In an instant the horses had been unhitched and old soldiers were pulling the carriage. Still the crowd increased around the old hero until at last the men, almost in a frenzy, lifted the carriage from the ground and carried it to the sidewalk near the opera house entrance.

During this never-to-be-forgotten scene General Johnston sat in his carriage, his head uncovered, and tears running down his cheeks. He bowed first to the right and then to the left.

Then his hands were grasped by the men who had followed him.

"Let me shake you by the hand once more, general," cried the men.

And with a happy smile General Johnston taxed his strength in grasping the hands of those about him. Among those who pressed around the carriage

Continued on Fourth Column Second Page.

AGAINST THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Who Seek to Carry On Business Under a License.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Acting Secretary Nettleton, of the treasury department, has issued a circular letter modifying the form of the government special tax stamp for retail liquor dealers, so as to clearly show that the United States do not authorize the sale of liquor contrary to state or municipal regulations.

The letter says: "Letters are frequently received at the department stating that in many parts of the country, the local authorities have issued a license from the United States for carrying on their business; that in many cases where local law prohibits the sale of liquor, the license is openly violated by persons who claim to do business under, at least, the moral sanction of a federal license; and that the fact, together with the belief common among many good citizens, that the United States government does, in fact, issue such licenses, tends to encourage the enforcement of wholesome restrictive laws and promotes disorder. It should be unnecessary to state that the United States government does not issue licenses, or permit of any nature, to any person in any state to sell liquor, or to act as a retail liquor dealer, and it is difficult to understand how any intelligent citizen can be imposed upon by the opposite claim. Congress having levied a revenue stamp tax of \$2 per annum on the business of retail liquor dealers, the possessor of internal revenue stamps to collect this tax wherever and by whomsoever the business is carried on, but no license, express or implied, is given by the United States government in its revenue laws, or otherwise, to begin or continue such business in any place, contrary to local legislation."

Hereafter the following will be inscribed across the face of the stamp to be issued to retail liquor dealers:

This stamp is simply a receipt for tax due the government, and does not exempt the holder from any penalty or punishment provided for by the law against the carrying on of such business within such state, and does not authorize the commencement or continuance of such business contrary to the laws of such state, or in places prohibited by municipal law.

Proclaiming the Behring Sea.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—It is expected that the regular annual proclamation for the protection of fur seals in Behring sea will be issued by the president early this week in accordance with the provisions of the act of congress. It is supposed that the document will be substantially the same in form as that of last year. Negotiations between the governments of the United States and Great Britain looking to a settlement by arbitration of the questions at issue with respect to the waters of the Behring sea, it is said, have not advanced far enough as yet to warrant any modification of the usual form of proclamation.

A STRONG PUFF OF WIND.

Capizes a Steamboat in the Indian River.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 22.—A Titusville, Fla., special to The Times says: "The steamboat S. V. White, of the Indian River Steamboat Company's line, in charge of Captain John Houston, was capized off Rockledge at 11 o'clock yesterday by a sudden heavy puff of wind. She had a crew of nine men and five passengers on board. Fortunately, all escaped alive. Only one person, a woman, was injured. J. P. Lovett, a traveling salesman for a Jacksonville firm, who received a painful cut in the wrist in jumping through a cabin window to save himself."

Ex-Governor Robinson Dying.

ELMHURST, N. Y., March 22.—Ex-Governor Robinson died this morning at the age of seventy-three, after a long illness. He had been gradually sinking throughout the day. It is hardly probable that he can survive the night.

Emma Lost Her Leg.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 22.—[Special.]—Miss Emma Atteray, a lovely young woman of twenty-three, undertook to get off a moving dummy train this afternoon. She stepped on a pile of slag and fell back under the wheels, which cut her left leg clean off, just below the knee.

The Break Is Widening.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 22.—Information tonight from the break in the levee at Concord, in east Carroll parish, is that it is widening rapidly, and is 200 feet wide and 15 deep.

REVISING THE CREED.

THE JAPS TAKE A STEP AHEAD OF THE MISSIONARIES.

AND FIT THINGS TO SUIT THEMSELVES.

They Reject All Overtures of the Missionaries, and Compel Them to Come Over to Their Way of Thinking.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In an official report to the department of state, Mr. Swift, late United States minister to Japan, says that after long deliberation the native Presbyterian church in that country has seen fit to recast the time-tried doctrines of the Presbyterian church, and even to make additions to the sacred apostolic creed.

The minister says that the Presbyterian church, like most of the other Protestant Christian denominations established by missionaries, has achieved such progress in Japan, and the native membership has become so numerous and influential, as to justify it in controlling the local organization and government of the church, and this it has proceeded to do.

REVISING THE CREED.

This step carried with it the definition of faith itself. For some time a certain spirit of energetic restlessness had been observed to prevail among the native congregations, evidenced especially in frequent dissent from the foreign teachers on doctrinal points. The tendency to conciliate, rather than antagonize this tendency, induced the missionary members of the synod to assent to a recent modification in the canons of belief. With this view a committee, composed of judicious and conservative men, believed to have controlling influence, was empowered to report such changes and modifications in the articles of faith as would, in their judgment, afford the maximum latitude to the progressive school of Japanese, with the minimum disturbance of ancient landmarks. The committee recommended the substitution of the twenty-fourth article of faith of the English Presbyterian church for those of Dort and Heidelberg then in force.

IT WAS NOT RADICAL ENOUGH.

The change failed to meet the demand of the progressive Japanese, and the report was rejected. The synod, which met last November, prepared and adopted a standard of faith expressive of strict Japanese Christian opinion. An

THE FLAG

THE SUBJECT

**The First Lie Told
Many Ways**

NEW YORK, Ma
"The Plague of I
Talmage for the su
courses onj "The Pla
which he preached

ing service in Brooklyn service under the name of Herald in New York. It was not large enough to hold the crowd who came to see the text was Genesis 1:1. "die."

That was a point to Eve to induce her to white, beautiful to her, not, or plum, or peach, said to her, "I am of this and you will be so. You shall be so. I was the result. I have ever told in our world all the falsehoods of this planet. It covers all nations, worse than the plague on the banks of the Nile."

of the Hudson, on
on the banks of the
and the Thames,
Tiber, and on both
Egyptian plagues
but for six thous
plague of lies.
There are a hun
man's entire life

white with his lips
falsify. There are
positively untrue,
be," softly. These
are called "white li
such thing as a v
that was ever told
No inventory of pui
that omits this giga

are men, high in character, useful, self-denying, who, upon certain spheres, are not at all for veracity. Indeed, and women who have fullness so thorough, not know when the

is a cultivated sin,
 ural infirmity. I
 seemed to have be-
 hoods of their lives
 grave. Prevarica-
 and dishonesty of
 first utterances, and
 as any of their infan-
 sort of moral crou-
 But many have been
 where this tendency
 by hour, been call-
 They have gone for
 ment, and from clas-
 become regularly gr-
 The air of the city
 They hang pendant

finest residences; the
some of our mere
sidewalk from curb
They cluster around
and blossom from the

Some call them "

"fabrication." You
subterfuge, disguise
pretense, fable, de
but, as I am ignora
by the hiding of a
a lexicographer's
them what my fath

lies.
I shall divide the
cantile, in mechanical
lies.
First, then, I will
more particularly at
thing in the perpet

jects to make a ma
issue "false stock."
honest. Rye and o
night, not paying f
plied. Corn shocks
ments. Mountain
The gold on the g
The sunrise never

The sunrise never
dew sports only g
farmers as a class,
and fair in dealing
regions surroundin
send this sort of m
day there creak th
the market houses

During the last times when domes on the farmer's fire nor the high price of labor, c

city has witnessed
manry. By the q
and Orange count
sons of deep reflec
Rural districts are
cities as given up
unrighteousness:

all the abominable
learned the impor-
tance of the size and style
of the farmer's barrel, as
they are found further
down the road. They are
accustomed to
a bushel of beets in

Deceptions do
halls. When our
over their sins, a
ought to come in
is often hostility
against traders, as

the corn was needed by the grain dealer, moth bin. There Yet producers can snatch away from the bargain maker easy." Do they

in the quiet field
change places w
amid the excitem
see if they find
farmer goes to sl
his corn and ba
night, moment by

nue, the merchant
conscious that that
broken on the road
that sweeps clear
or that reckless
hour, be plotting
or the burglars be

debtors fleeing
ing the rent, or t
that contains al
God help the m
the palms of the
work; but a m
through some m

In the next place those before the altar. I will not admit forms of confession are merchants with deviation from truth.

they can combine
the multiplication
turn it into a vir
fortunes gather
drop of unrequi
spark of bad te
bracket; not o
heart blood in t

are other great
is not one door
trinket, not one
it the mark of
some day, a han
and worn out,
came off, shoul

wall-paper, - lea
fingers and a th
ing the halls, th
the occupant, s
shirt;" and, fi
should say, "

THE BLOW

WHICH ADDRESSED PATTERSON.

of an Off-Told Tale of Day at Last, Patterson Fell.

March 22.—[Special.]—

In doubt as to who

ever since that wonder-

was made and put upon

he offered \$1,000 for the

the assault.

are as follows: Many

country was fresh and

in order than now, there

people in town, and a

ch a number of parties

of night followed,

freely. After the sun-

day, Billy Patterson, the

man, was in the edge of

was at peace with his

him and everyone else,

fearful blow, from which

round, and lay for some

the blow. He rallied

first inquiry was for the

but no one answered the

ffered \$100 for the man

struck him, or anyone

the name of the party

The reward was taken,

until after his death.

satisfied about the un-

on him, and ever after-

this section, made every

find out who struck him.

forward he died in Bal-

his will was probated,

ing \$1,000 for the man

terson" is found.

able document, and con-

vice. There has been,

for the money made here

ark of the superior court,

have been disappointed

to obtain the reward,

the proper showing to get

found, it is safe to say,

of the assailant, and

parties who saw the as-

struck the blow, were

boys, who are always on

or, when there is any

for no one ever telling

is that he was a very

and was of undoubted

had been dead, to the

and on him, and as Mr.

and, and perhaps, his su-

hood and courage, he

the lick, and it has

a short while ago, when

one of the oldest cit-

saw the blow struck;

citizen of Toocoo was

could give some light

of mystery.

is, of Bowman, who was

visiting relatives here

responsible after the

found that Professor

ow of this place, and

H. Freeman, of Toocoo,

ed, then of this place,

Mr. Patterson fell. It

that James M. Stovall

on the best information

the party. Mr. Stovall

ear this place, and was

older citizens. He was

all, of Dorchester, and

Mr. Patterson fell. It

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THE PLAGUES OF THE CITIES

THE SUBJECT OF DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON YESTERDAY.

The First Lie Told By Satan To Eve—The Many Ways of Telling Lies—An Eloquent Discourse.

New York, March 22, 1891.—[Special.]—

"The Plague of Lies" was selected by Dr.

Talmage for the subject of the fifth of his dis-

courses on "The Plagues of These Three Cities"

which he preached today. Both at the morn-

ing service in Brooklyn and at the evening

service under the auspices of The Christian

Herald in New York, the vast buildings were

not large enough to hold more than one-half

the crowd who came to hear the sermon. His

text was Genesis 3:4: "Ye shall not surely die."

That was a plain black lie. Satan told it

to Eve to induce her to put her semi-circle of

white, beautiful teeth into a forbidden ap-

ple, or plum, or peach, or apple. He prac-

tically said to her, "Oh, Eve! Just take a bit

of this and you will be omniscient and omni-

scient. You shall be as gods." Just opposite

was the result. It was the first lie that was

ever told in our world. It opened the gate for

all the falsehoods that have ever alighted on

the human race. It introduced a plague that

covers all nations, the plague of lies. Far

worse than the plagues of Egypt, for they were

on the banks of the Nile, but this on the banks

of the Hudson, on the banks of the East river,

on the banks of the Ohio, and the Mississippi,

and the Thames, and the Rhine, and the

Tiber, and on both sides of all rivers. The

Egyptian plagues lasted only a few weeks,

but this of thousands years has raged this

plague of lies.

There are a hundred ways to tell a lie. A

man's entire life may be a falsehood, while

with his lips he may not once directly

falsify. There are those who state what is

positively untrue, but afterwards say "may be,"

so they are called "white lies," but there is really

such thing as a white lie. The whitest lie

that was ever told was as black as perdition.

No inventory of public crimes will be sufficient

that counts this gigantic abomination. There

are men, high in church and state, and men

useful, self-denying and honest in many things,

who, upon certain subjects, and in certain

spheres, are not at all to be depended upon

for veracity. Indeed, there are many men

and women who have their notions of truth-

fulness so thoroughly perverted, that they do

not know when they are lying. With many it

is a cultivated sin, and in some it seems a nat-

ural infirmity. I have known people who

seemed to have been born liars. The false-

hoods of their lips were as natural to them

as the color of their hair, and they were as

grave. Prevarications, misrepresentation, and

dishonesty of speech appeared in their

first utterances, and were as natural to them

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blanket," and the man should try to sleep at

night, but ever and anon he would be

getting upon one elbow, he should shriek out,

"One Sabbath night, in the vestibule of my

church after service, a woman fell in convul-

sions. The doctor said she needed medicine

not so much as something to eat. As she be-

gan to revive in her delirium, she said gasp-

ingly: "Eighteen! Eighteen! Eighteen! I wish

I could get some sleep, but I must get it

done! Eight cents! Eight cents!" We found

afterwards she was making garments for eight

cents apiece, and that she could make but three

in a day! Three times eight are twenty-four!

Hear it, men and women who have

comfortable homes!

Some of the worst villains of the city are the

employees of these women. They beat them

down to the last penny, and try to cheat them

out of that. The woman must deposit \$1 or \$2

before she gets the garments to work on. When

the work is done, it is sharply inspected, the

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and even ministers of the gospel, who ought to

be rejoiced at the largeness and extent of the

work, denounce, with unreservedness and false-

ly, starting the suspicion in regard to themselves,

that the reason they do not like the corn is be-

cause it is not ground in their own mill. How

long before we shall learn to be fair in our re-

ligious criticisms! The keenest jealousies on

earth are church jealousies. The field of

Christ's vulgar is that there is no need

that our he-handles lie.

Next, I speak of social lies. This evil

makes much of society insincere. You know

not what to believe. When people say to you

that you do not know whether or not they

want you to come. When they send their re-

sponds, you do not know whether it is an ex-

pression of their heart, or an external civility.

We have learned to take almost everything at

a discount. Word is sent, "Not at home,"

and they only too lazy to dress them-

selves. They say the furnace has just gone

out," when in truth they have had no fire in

it all winter. They apologize for the unusual

barrenness of their table, when they never live

the any better. They decay their most luxurious

entertainments to win a show of approval.

They apologize for their appearance, as though

it were a crime, when in fact they are only

looking just as they would look if they were

in the winter. They apologize for the unusual

barrenness of their table, when they never live

the any better. They decay their most luxurious

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ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 22, 1891.

General Joseph E. Johnston.

The death of General Joseph E. Johnston at the advanced age of eighty-four removes one of the greatest soldiers of modern times.

As a general, the verdict of his contemporaries is that he stood second only to Lee, and from a strictly professional standpoint he was perhaps the best equipped military man in America. Few of our generals saw as much active service. He distinguished himself in the Black Hawk and Seminole wars, the Mexican campaign and our protracted civil conflict.

During the tumultuous confusion of battles, marches and retreats it was difficult for the impatient people behind him to pass a calm and just judgment upon the ability of such a leader. The impulsive south demanded dash, fiery energy and brilliant victories. At Manassas Johnston showed that with a fair chance he was equal to great achievements. In the Atlanta campaign, the flanking operations made possible by Sherman's superior numbers forced the confederate commander to adopt the policy of a defensive retreat.

Perhaps the annals of modern warfare cannot furnish another instance of a retreat conducted with such signal ability. From Dalton to the works around Atlanta Johnston slowly marched. The federals followed leisurely. There was no rush, no panic, nothing like an ordinary retreat. The confederates left nothing behind them that could benefit the enemy. They carried their supplies, wagon trains and cannon along with them.

Under the circumstances it was the wisest course. Johnston's plan was to draw the invaders far into the interior. He hoped that his government would have time to rally reinforcements, that the federals would be attacked in the rear, that starvation would demoralize them, and that at his own time and place he would make a stand and win a decisive victory. Unfortunately, the authorities at Richmond were not in sympathy with this programme. They put Hood in command, with disastrous results, and when it was too late called on Johnston to check Sherman's march through the Carolinas.

Slowly but surely since those stormy days the opinion has been growing that, after all, this Fabian soldier was the real hero of the Atlanta campaign. The most famous generals in the north and in Europe have united in pronouncing the retreat from Dalton eminently wise, skillful and successful up to the time of Hood's appearance on the scene in the role of commander.

The dead general's fame is safe. History is on his side. But it is pleasant to think that our departed leader was something more than a soldier. In war he was noble and magnanimous as well as brave. No charge of cruelty or ruthless destruction was ever made against him. He came out of his battlefield of fire like the old-time Bayard—a knight without fear and without reproach. In peace he was the model gentleman and patriot, devoting himself to the interests of the south and a restored union, without bitter regrets for the past, and with no pessimistic views of the future. Serenely and with a happy smile on his face, the old hero met his death, followed by the touching tribute of a nation's tears.

Literary Overproduction.

Already the critics are beginning to suggest that Rudyard Kipling is turning out his work too rapidly.

This may be fatal to Mr. Kipling. When a writer produces more than half a dozen books a year people shake their heads and say that such hasty work cannot be good work. It makes no difference whether the work is good or bad, people will insist that it must be very inferior because it seems to cost the writer so little effort.

If Sylvanus Cobb had written only one novel a year he would have occupied a respectable position in light literature. But he had a restless, active intellect, and worked like a steam engine in breeches. He wrote so much that even a novel like "The Gunmaker of Moscow" could not win the favor of the critics.

Another victim of his own intellectual energy was E. Z. C. Judson, better known as "Ned Buntline." He was a phenomenally rapid writer. He was the author of between 300 and 400 novels. Once he earned \$11,600 by hard writing in three weeks. He was not Cobb's equal, but some of his stories were above the average, and would have been more highly appreciated if he had written less.

Mr. Kipling should profit by these warning examples. He may find money in overproduction, but he will not find fame. If he will take the trouble to look about him he will see that the story writers with a literary reputation are careful not to give the public more than one book a year. They hold back until their readers become impatient and eager to hear from them.

The quality of the work has nothing to do with its reception by the critics in such cases. The moulders of literary opinion are

conservative and slow. They may be inclined favorably towards an author, but when they find his books coming in a rushing and apparently never-ending procession, they will swear that they cannot possibly be good because there are so many of them.

It is true that the masses frequently buy all the work these voluminous writers turn out. This insures a fortune for the authors, but nothing else. Rapid production for any length of time is certain to smother them in a literary slumber.

General Albert Pike.

One after another the heroic figures that stand for the learning and chivalry of the past are fading into the mists of the future. General Albert Pike is one of these, and while this tribute to his genius and his worth is being written he is dying—or dead.

He is a man who will leave his mark upon the times and the age in which his strong personality, his genius and patriotism, his loyal service to his country have commanded the admiration of men. He is a link that binds us to a glorious past, a life which is summed up in nearly a century of noble work and lofty achievement.

Albert Pike was one of the pioneers of the southwest in the flush times of that region. A New Englander, like the orator Prentiss and the editor Prentiss, he possessed the eloquence of the one and the poetic and journalistic genius of the other. But unlike them, he was also a born pioneer. For many years he was a picturesque frontier figure—pioneer, lawyer, poet, journalist and politician. The Indians idolized him, and he led them under his command into the fight for the confederacy.

Of late years he has devoted himself to Masonic matters. He was the leading and most accomplished Mason of the world. Rarely has there ever been seen one who was so profound a student, and at the same time such a daring and successful man of action.

But while Albert Pike will be remembered for many things, the tenderest memories will cluster around his songs. His arm was strong in battle, but his heart was tender, and from the rich treasury of human love he extracted the brightest jewels; he gave the world his sword in war, his songs in peace. He has written poems that will live and make music in the hearts of men forever, among them being that gem called "Every Year."

The spring has less of brightness,
 Every year;
 And the snow a ghastlier whiteness,
 Every year.

There are verses in that poem which would adorn his epitaph—verses that breathe the faith and devotion of a consecrated life and take hold of the life beyond.

The world will be poorer in the death of such a man. But his life has been blessed and beautiful, and his fittest monument will be the love of mankind. Dying, he leaves us the record of a well-spent life, which shall blossom into an immortal memory.

A Big Thing for Advertisers.

A New York man has invented a new device for communicating between ships at sea.

The machine is called a lucigraph. It is something like a magic lantern, and can throw letters twelve feet long on the clouds, making signals or words that can be read at a distance of five miles.

Doubtless the invention will be utilized at sea, but it goes without saying that wide-awake advertisers on land will make haste to take advantage of it. In the near future it will be impossible for us to glance up at a summer cloud without reading a score or so of patent medicine advertisements.

The industrious advertiser has already spoiled the beauty of our natural scenery on the ground floor. He has placarded fences and walls, and painted the mountain sides. Now he will invade cloudland and write his seductive puff upon the broad expanse of the sky.

This new trick literally puts the advertiser on top.

European Results in America.

We have already alluded to the lesson and the warning that the New Orleans affair contains for the disgruntled and discontented foreign element that seeks refuge in the republic—the anarchists, the revolutionists and the assassination societies. The execution of the Italian assassins is practically endorsed by the public sentiment of the United States, and there ought to be a good deal of information in the event and in all the circumstances surrounding it for those who would do violence to laws which guarantee them freedom and protection.

Yet there is another side to the matter which ought to be fairly presented. The dangerous foreign element which is continually advertising itself by threats against law and order, or by such outrages as marked the assassination society at New Orleans, is practically ignorant of the nature of American institutions and of the blessings of liberty that are secured to the citizens of the republic. They may be perverse in their ignorance, but even this fact, if it be a fact, should be dealt with leniently and patiently by those who have been happier in their surroundings and more fortunate in their surroundings.

It is to be borne in mind that the dangerous foreign element, the socialists, the anarchists and those who believe that law is only a form of tyranny, is not directly responsible for its sinister opinions. It is the product of the European system which acknowledges the divinity of kings. That this element believes in liberty there can be no doubt, and yet it has been so warped by the pressure of European tyranny that it has mistaken license for liberty. We are not now attempting to find reasons for the horrible outrages perpetrated by the Mafia at New Orleans. There is no pretense of patriotism in that body. It is a mercenary association, existing for purposes of robbery and assassination, and it has been dealt with as it deserved to be.

We are merely calling attention to the fact that the anarchist and socialist troubles at the north and west, which have produced disturbances in various communities, have their origin in the European system of government. The men who entertain the opinions that make them dangerous as citizens of the republic are hardly responsible for their education in that direction. They should be made to conform rigidly to the law, but their opinions as well as their actions should be judged with reference to the tyranny which oppresses the individual and destroys liberty.

Our institutions, we think, can be de-

pendent on the ill that grow out of European "civilization," but where they fall the American spirit may be depended on to step promptly to the front and settle matters, as it did at New Orleans.

Mr. BULKLEY, of Connecticut, still holds on, but not by the consent of David B. Hill.

It is to be hoped that Reed will call on the czar while he is in Europe, and receive congratulations that are his due.

INGALLS is philosopher enough to perceive that the club which knocks one man down can be used to knock down another. Hence he informs the republicans that trouble is brewing for them in the west.

TIPPOO, after paralyzing thousands of blacks, has himself been paralyzed. No man is greater than the grip.

THE STATEMENT that Brother Blaine proposes to be a Harrison hesiter in the next campaign is probably authentic. It came from Mr. Harrison himself. Nevertheless, it is a heavy price to pay for a cabinet position.

IT IS SAID that J. B. Forsaker will be a candidate to succeed John Sherman in the senate. The republican party frequently swaps a humberg for a friend, and in this fact J. B. Forsaker's hopes lie.

ONE BILLION dollars appropriated by the republican congress! How is that for a democratic argument next year?

MR. FELTON, of California, had the most money. His politics didn't count.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A SAN FRANCISCO special says: "Senator James Fair, the father of Mrs. Harriet Oelrichs, and perhaps the richest man in California, has two sons, James, Jr., and Charles, who have been, to put it mildly, very wild boys. When James, Jr., came out two months ago from the German hospital, where he had been seriously ill on account of excessive drinking, some friends talked to him of Dr. Brown, the hypnotist, who was said to have performed wonders with an opium taker, and after a great deal of persuasion he was induced to put the hypnotist to the test. Brown took the man, and he exercised his will power upon the palate of the heir apparent to millions. He was kept under hypnotic influence for several hours, and when he was brought back to a conscious state he was told by the dealer to go and drink no more. The admonition was unnecessary. He could not drink. He made a vigorous effort, but failed. The liquor acted on him as an emetic. That was six weeks ago, and he has not taken a drop since. He has been a teetotaler for five nights out of seven. Young Fair then took his younger brother, Charles, to Brown and he, too, was put under the spell. In his case it also worked like charm, and he developed an intense dislike for liquor. He told the world positively that a sick of liquor is that the swinging doors of a saloon fairly nauseate him. There is no happier man on the coast than Senator Fair."

AN OLD man in Bloomington, Ill., recently gave his entire fortune of \$30,000 to his children, excepting two, a son and a daughter, who were given nothing. The young folks took the money, and at once bundled their father off to the poorhouse.

NICKEL-AND-DIME savings banks are a big success in the west. In Detroit, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco nickel savings banks are prospering, and their patrons are clerks, servants, day laborers and school children.

THE FACT that 152 British lords own drinking saloons is nothing. From the throne to the slums all England is saturated with liquor.

THE CHICAGO world's fair commissioners displayed bad judgment, or no judgment, in asking Tennyson to write the ode for the opening of our great exhibition. Tennyson is nearly eighty-one, in a sad state of intellectual decay, and unable to write a song of even average merit. There is another view to take of it. On this great occasion why should we go beyond our own borders for a poet? Is this constant trucking to English writers that makes our literature such a tame, weak echo. The poet of the world's fair should be an American.

FIRST-CLASS type-written copy is hailed with pleasure in newspaper and magazine offices, but very little of it is first class. It is a positive relief to get a manuscript lightly written on white paper in good handwriting, with a pen that makes a broad stroke. The trouble with many writers is that they use a pen with a fine point, and write a hair-line scribble that is hard to read. It is possible to make wide, open copy as plain as print, and this is what every writer should do.

THE REAPPEARANCE of the grip simultaneously in Chicago and Boston is discouraging. The approach of spring will drive it out of this section, but in the north where cold weather will linger for some time it will be a serious menace to health and business.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER says that the first regular newspaper interview was with Alexander H. Stephens in the summer of 1867, the interviewer being J. B. McCallagh, the present editor of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This is more than doubtful. Hudson's "History of Journalism" states that the first interview was with Gerrit Smith in 1850. It appeared in the New York Herald.

A NEW YORK society correspondent signs his or her name as "Sine qua non," a non de plume. The original Sine qua non was an Atlanta lawyer who moved to Oregon about fifteen years ago.

A NEGRO black as the ace of spades, a native of Hayti, has written a novel which has made its appearance in Paris, where it is highly praised.

THE ORANGE was once nothing but a berry, and its evolution has taken 1,000 years.

A SPRING POEM.

The sunshine of the past few days seems to have brightened the pages of our weekly exchanges.

The Fort Gaines Chronicle is a new one, but it is fast becoming one of the brightest of Georgia weeklies. We take pleasure in commending its wise and witty paragraphs.

There are two papers in Georgia called "The Hustler"—one at Rome and the other at Hampton. The name is suggestive of the work a Georgia editor has to do in order to keep his head six inches above the sheriffs.

The editor of The Lumpkin Independent makes no apologies to Longfellow for the following:

Lives of great men all remind us
 We can make our lives sublime,
 And by editing a country paper
 Live on o'er bread all the time.

The Camilla Clarion looks like a newspaper. Editor Hawk has improved it wonderfully in every department.

The Rome Tribune says that Georgians are editing the steam for his new field of labor in the ranks of the cotton, and are endeavoring to make a name for themselves by editing the Atlantic ocean.

Red roses touched with frosty rime
 Splashed lilies in the bogs;
 A poet with a silver shine—
 His annual tax on dogs.

The editor of The Camilla Clarion is evidently on the right line. He says:
 We were doing some bronze work the other day, and a fellow wanted to know if we were gold-workers. When he saw us covered with gold dust, No, sir; we are for unlimited silver—dollars.

Editor Underwood having retired from the newspaper business, the Georgia Weekly Press Association is practically without a president. The boys will have to get out a matter, however, when they meet in Atlanta. It is understood that there are seventeen applicants for the office. The salary is not the object. They only desire to get even with Elam Christian by reading him an annual report—such as he is used to read when president—three days long.

Tribune of Rome: Mr. J. K. Ohl, city editor of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, is one of the most versatile men connected with the Georgia press. Mr. Ohl sends news from afar, and he never fails to get it. He is a correct and charming theatrical and musical critic; he has an unerring appreciation of what is best in literature; he knows the difference between sprightly gossip and fluncheon.

From The Rome, Ga., Tribune.
 All Fool's Day is in sight—and so are the fools.

STANLEY TO BOOTH.

THE EXPLORER'S PRINCIPLELY GIFT TO THE LONDON POOR.

Testimonials Worth Half a Million Freely Given to the Outcast Poor of London—Stanley and Erwin.

Stanley's gift to General Booth for the great scheme of helping the miserable poor "Out of Darkest England," was a princely one.

It will be remembered that General Booth's appeal for suffering humanity through his book, "In Darkest England and the Way Out," has resulted in a subscription of \$500,000. Stanley has been the recipient of many rich gifts from crowned heads, municipalities and scientific societies, and it is said that their value amounts to \$500,000. A few days ago the wires brought the news that Mr. Stanley had given all these to General Booth to be used for the relief of the poor and out-casts of London.

No man of this time has received more flattering attentions from the powers of the world than Henry M. Stanley did when he came out of the wilds of Africa with Emin Pasha.

Telegrams of congratulation poured in upon him from all parts of the world. Here are four from three crowned heads and the president of the United States:

WINSDOR, 10th December, 1889.—Stanley, Zanzibar: My thoughts are often with you and your brave followers, whose dangers and hardships are now at an end. Once more I heartily congratulate you on the successful conclusion of your journey, and on the return of the gallant Zanzibar who displayed such devotion and fortitude during your marvelous expedition. Trust Emin progresses favorably. V. R. I.

BERLIN, 4th December, 1889.—Stanley, Zanzibar: Thanks to your tenacity of purpose and indomitable courage, you have now, after having repeatedly crossed the Dark Continent, achieved a new, long journey, full of fearful dangers and almost unbearable hardships. That you have overcome it all, and that your way home led you through territories placed under my flag, gives me great satisfaction, and I welcome you heartily on your return to civilization and safety.

WILHELM, Emperor-Rex.
 GRAP BISMARCK.

BRUSSELS, 25th November, 1889.—Stanley, Zanzibar: Many greetings and warmest congratulations on your marvelous and heroic expedition. LEOPOLD.

WASHINGTON, 15th December, 1889.—Stanley, Zanzibar: I am directed by the president of the United States to tender his congratulations to you upon the success which has attended your journey, and to express his appreciation of the advantages which may accrue therefrom to the civilized world. BLAINE.

Following these was a long cablegram from the khedive of Egypt in French. Then followed a flood of messages from the leading geographical societies of England and Europe, with a formidable series of invitations to banquets in his honor.

Stanley's Meeting With Emin.
 A great deal has been printed from Stanley's "In Darkest Africa," and THE CONSTITUTION has given several extracts. Here is a brief epitome of Jephson's account of the meeting of Emin Pasha with Stanley.

We almost inhale the aroma of the delicious stews which swarmed with honey and served in dainty little Turkish cups, and feel ourselves welcome to a place on the cool divan beside Emin and Jephson as they bend one of the exquisite cups and order the instance of Emin producing a cigar which had been given him three years before, and which he had kept for just some such occasion, gives me a glimpse of the exquisite care and order that characterized the man, and we can imagine what a grateful treat it was to the worn traveler, who had been accustomed so many months to the coarsest of food.

In strong contrast to his later indifference and seeming ingratitude was Emin's exclamation, as he listened with tears in his eyes to the story of his wanderings, when a better come to his fish out of water. "If I lived for a hundred years I would not thank the English people enough for their disinterested kindness in sending me help, when I have been abandoned by my own government for so many years."

That was on April 26th, 1888. On the 29th they started off to meet Stanley in the steamer Khedive, which was one of those brought up by Sir William Baker in 1870, and was still in an excellent state of preservation. Jephson compared the steamer to a small farmyard, so filled it was with cows, sheep, goats and chickens, and the hold filled with grain, all destined for Stanley's camp on the lake shore, where food was scarce.

Then follows a vivid description of the meeting between Stanley and Emin. Bul Mataria, as the Zanzibaris called him. The scene must have been picturesque in the extreme—the great fires lighting up the over-casting clouds, casting into the shadows the grotesque figures of the Zanzibaris in their mad dance of joy while chanting their forest songs relating to the wanderings and privations of the explorer and his faithful followers. Stanley and Emin, while the officers, seated in front of the tents, were discussing the contents of the fine bottles of champagne which Stanley produced from an old pair of stockings.

Nearly a month the explorers lingered by the lakeside, and in the long, weary time of privations and danger that followed, provision was made for the winter, and Stanley made a death luxury, who can tell how those bright, happy days, full of the interest of preparation, and intelligent planning and mapping of routes, and the excitement of unforeseen adventures, lightened the burden of events.

There was something pathetic in Jephson's being left behind, but Emin so willed it and Stanley pressed on without him. From thence their two stories diverge, and are wonderfully supplementary to each other, so much so, indeed, that to form a complete account of the expedition must be read. For more condensed reading "Wanted" Stanley's Emin Pasha Expedition, and Stanley's own letters, edited by J. S. K. Kipling, are the best. The latter are the best. All these books may be had from the library and are in constant demand.

GOSSIP IN THE STATE.

While in Augusta, Friday, Senator Gorman, of Maryland, visited The Chronicle office to renew his acquaintance with its editor, Patrick Kelly. Senator Gorman and Mr. Walsh served several years together on the national democratic executive committee, and being of the same way of thinking on matters of argument within the ranks of the committee, came to quite good friends. The senator was asked a number of questions on national politics, and gave his opinion freely in the social intercourse of the club, but not for publication. He said his trip south was purely for recreation, and to see this charming and wonderful section of the country, and he did not desire to say anything of a political character for publication. He remarked that it was rather early to be talking of presidential matters, for the situation might be very much changed in a year's time, and the man who looms up in 1891 might not necessarily loom up so much in 1892. He expressed the wish, and was sure that the public party today, but said it would be impossible to foretell what changes might take place.

The Macon Evening News has exposed the cause of the tax collector of Bibb county. The News says:

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FOSTER—Mr. C. A. Foster, of Houston, one of the most successful real estate agents in Texas, has immortalized himself by voting at the election held last week in that city, on the ground of being a property holder. She is the first woman that ever voted in Texas.

SPORFORD—Mr. R. E. Spofford, librarian of congress, is reported as saying that America has not produced, during the past twenty years, a single author of great genius like Nathaniel Hawthorne or Ralph Waldo Emerson. The librarian is a profound student of Bacon, and believes that the essays of the lord of Verulam are worth more than all the products of the press of today.

Some parties have made bids without letting the fact be generally known, while others espouse the claims of certain proposed locations and say the building should be erected somewhere else. The location of the building is likely to cause as much trouble as did the selection of the site for the world's fair at Chicago.

Judge Joel Brannan, of Rome, after a long and serious illness, is convalescent and able to be out. Judge Brannan will spend some time in Florida, where he hopes to entirely regain his health. He will not appear at the coming term of the superior court in any matter whatever.

The News and Advertiser says that Albany will be ablaze with glory on Governor's Day. Five hundred soldiers, citizens of the state, will be in the parade, making in all fifteen companies. It will be the day of days in Albany.

The citizens of Jessup and vicinity are now thoroughly aroused. So many attempts have been made to burn the town that they are determined to organize for mutual protection. The Jessup Sentinel says:

We, as people, have quietly submitted to these indignities, but human patience has its limit, and something must be done. If the courts do not mete out justice to whom it is due, we who must protect our rights, our homes and our property, will take the law into our own hands and follow the example of our brethren in New Orleans. We have been burned out of house and home, and we have been burned out of the street to satisfy the selfish greed of one person who wishes no opposition to his business, and would rather risk the lives of helpless women and sleeping babes than to have \$1 reach the hands of a rival in business. Men, can you, or will you, do such a thing? If the courts of Wayne county cannot give us justice, the people must take the law into their own hands. We must purge our community of these rascals, or we cannot live in safety!

It is evident that danger of some kind threatens the people of Blakely. The Early County News says:

Quite a queer-looking company of new-comers were in town this week. Not animals or bugs or creeping things, but the baneful germs of disease and death. Microbes dancing in the sunlight, floating on the breeze, teeming in the ditches, lurking in the corners, malarial microbe peopling the dewdrops; typhoid molecules sporting in the wells, long journey, full of fearful dangers and almost unbearable hardships. That you have overcome it all, and that your way home led you through territories placed under my flag, gives me great satisfaction, and I welcome you heartily on your return to civilization and safety.

The Montgomery Monitor is hot on the trail of an American newspaper man who reported a small-sized riot at Mr. Vernon about ten days ago. The news of this riot was also telegraphed to the New York Times, the Cincinnati Enquirer and the number. But the anger of the Montgomery editor is leveled at the American Times. The Monitor says:

The American Daily Times, of the 10th, regales its readers with a blood-curdling tale of a riot of races at this place on the Sunday before, which was most surprising piece of news to our citizens. It all occurred, The Times said, on the stealing of poor old Paul Wilson's land, which he had owned ever since he came to the place. The property of his master himself, by a white man named McEae, and who was beat nearly to death because he talked about the right of the law to take it back. Old man Paul Wilson was not much surprised when he came home and found his land gone. It wasn't there, and he was left. He made no threats, and wasn't beaten for it, nor for anything else. He never came back for his land, and he couldn't have it. He was either for it, or he was not, and he never has been. No such negro, nor any negro in any way answering his description, has ever been seen in this town, or the country round about here. He is a pure myth. There was a little rumormongering about a riot, but it was all nonsense. The McEaes had no part in it, and no white man was in it. Only three negroes were involved, and one of them was a woman. One of them was her husband and the other wasn't. The husband got an old revolutionary musket that has not been in the hands of man since the war, and he was set before him as fast as he could with a guilty conscience, and that was all there was of the riot or the war.

A negro school teacher in Floyd county had a novel experience with one of his pupils recently. Here is his story: "I tried, not long ago, to impress upon my pupils the necessity of acquiring knowledge. 'You must make yourselves familiar with books,' I said; 'in fact, you must swallow them.' Of course, I spoke figuratively; but that night the father of one of my pupils called to see me in great distress. 'Tom,' he begged, 'have done a book and I'm feared he's gwine choke on it. He's better come 'n' fish it out of me.' I went in a hurry. Tom, a poor fellow too ignorant to be anything but a literal soul, had chewed up and swallowed part of a Webster's primary dictionary. I sent for a doctor, and it required two hours to get the book out of his stomach. Since then I have been very careful not to speak figuratively when advising my pupils to acquire knowledge."

Augusta is entertaining some prominent men "these days." Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, is the latest attraction, but on the night of his arrival the Augusta reporters tried in vain to interview him. He fled before them like the wind, and hid in his room at the hotel. He locked himself in. A reporter discovered his boots on the outside, however, and sat up with them all night. But the boots preserved strict silence and would not give the senator away.

"Beautiful Words to a Bride."

Montgomery Argus.

The following beautiful letter was written several years ago by a gentleman to a bride, on a wedding card. It is exquisitely fresh and original and full of poetry:
 "I am holding some pasteboard in my hands. Three stately pluckings from the book of ceremony, on a garland of a card and a name, a name with which your throbbing heart was lost. "I am gazing, too, upon a card where the nearer parent tells the world she will be 'at home' one day, and that is nothing new. But there is another card where the mother puts a very tender tongue into his speechless pasteboard, enameled fate on commonplace. It tells us that the feeling is maturing into destiny, and these cards are but the pale heralds of a coming crisis, when a hand that has pressed friends' hands and plucked flowers shall close down on him to whom she shall be friend and flower forever.

And now can you, who have quenced it over so many long years, can you come down at last to the final trial of a single heart?
 "Hitherto you have been a clock, giving your time to all the world. Now you are a watch, buried in one particular house, watching only his heart, and marking only his hours and ticking only to the beat of his heart—where time and feeling shall be in union, until these lower ties are lost in that higher wedlock, where all hearts are united around the great central heart of all."
 "Happy that calm sunshine may hallow your clasped hands, I sink silently into a slumber."

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

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INGERSOLL ON BARRETT.

DEAD ACTOR PRONOUNCED

NEXT TO BOOTH

THE ABLEST ACTOR OF THE CENTURY.

He Gave Flesh and Blood to the Creations

of Shakespeare—One by One the

Actors Pass Away.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Tonight before an

audience that crowded Broadway theater,

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll delivered the last

of a series of lectures for the benefit of the

New York Press Club building fund. His

subject was Shakespeare, and he opened with

a eulogy of the late Lawrence Barrett.

Lawrence Barrett was my friend, and I was

to him. He was an interpreter of Shakespeare,

whose creations he gave flesh and blood.

He was the greatest tragedian of our time

said to Edwin Booth. He shunned the ques-

tionable, the vulgar and the impure. He was

a thoughtful Hamlet, an intense Othello, and

the best Cassius of the century. One by one

the players leave the stage, and others take

their places. There is no pause. No one

knows what the next scene is to be. Will this

tragedy have an end? Will the curtain fall at

last, and will it rise again on some other stage?

Reason says, perhaps; hope whispers, yes.

Say I bid my friend farewell, I admire the

actor—I love the man." (Great applause.)

BARRETT'S LIFE SKETCHED.

Lawrence Barrett was born in Paterson,

N. J., on April 4, 1838. His father was an

Irishman and his mother a French-American.

His mother died her best to gain for her child

a good education. Barrett was sickly

and feeble. His health improved after his

family moved to Detroit, where he was quite

strong. But the family was poor, and he had

to seek employment while still a boy. He ac-

ceptedly became a boy at the age of twelve.

It may be imagined that he was not

not slow at the theater to gain a love

for plays and acting, and that the ambitious

boy was not slow to realize that he was an actor

and to determine to be a great one. He watched

all that he saw round him with studious atten-

tion, and treasured all that he could learn.

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HIS CHANCES.

WHAT SHOW THE YOUNG MAN OF TODAY STANDS

Upon Entering a Railroad Career—Some Notable Examples of Success—Practical Men Always in Demand.

Of all the branches of employment that lie spread out in full view of the "green" young man of the present day none, perhaps, offer greater or more varied inducements than the railroad business. What I term inducements are the chances of promotion, the question of profit being always able to take care of itself. Railroad men, as a rule, whether occupying high or humble positions, are men of the world—made so by their extensive travel, up hill and down dale, through all communities, wherein they come in contact with human nature in its most varied forms. They are, therefore, intelligent, broad-minded and self-possessed, and know how to take the world as it comes. The ordinary mechanic or tradesman does not possess these chances for an education in the ways of the world, and his opportunities and views are confined to the limited area in which he moves while performing his daily tasks.

The great demand of today is for practical men—men who know the ins and outs of the various departments of the railroad business. The day has gone by when gentlemen of shattered fortunes are taken into the fold and given positions of lucrativeness when by education and experience they were not at all fitted for the trust that is put in them. That was done for a few years just succeeding the war, when these gentlemen possessed the confidence of the capitalists, and assumed the guise of promoters for the sake of ingratiating themselves in the good opinions of the men of money with the view of obtaining situations which practically amounted to pensions.

But that time has long since gone by, and the railroad man of today has earned his place and rank by dint of long years of untiring labor and incessant application. This is one business in which the young man of the workshop and the young man of the college stand the same show—all other things being equal. To name the qualifications necessary would be only bring to the reader a few generalities. Suffice it to say, sobriety, honesty, energy, and a conscientious idea of duty and its execution are the pillars that support the mansion of success.

Our best railroad managers have begun at the bottom and elevated themselves to the top solely through their own efforts. Take Milton H. Smith, for example. He is now president of the great Louisville and Nashville railroad, which has a mileage of its own of 2,700 miles, and in addition owns a majority of the stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad. He began his railroad career as a telegraph operator and clerk to the superintendent of the Mississippi Central road.

In 1855 he entered the service of the Louisville and Nashville road as local freight agent, and has since filled successfully and successfully the positions of general freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, general agent of the Pennsylvania, third vice president and traffic manager of the Louisville and Nashville, then first vice president, then general manager, then president, back to vice president again and again is advanced to president. Mr. Smith is considered one of the best all-around railroad men in the country. The West Point Terminal system would like to secure his services, and recently made him an offer of \$35,000 a year to become its general manager. He declined it, however.

Henry B. Plant is another great example of the success of the railroad career. He is president of the great Plant system, which includes half a dozen railroads and steamship lines, and president of the Southern and Texas Express Companies. He is a millionaire, and owns the Tampa Bay hotel, the largest hotel in the south. He started his career at the bottom round in 1853 as an express messenger.

W. H. Green, general superintendent of the great Richmond and Danville road, has entered his service in 1856 as apprentice in the shops of the Charlotte and South Carolina road. He then went as locomotive engineer of the Greenville and Columbia road, then passenger conductor on the North Carolina road, then master of transportation of the same road. From the latter position he jumped to superintendent of a division of the Richmond and Danville and subsequently to his present position. His rise has not been rapid, but steady and sure.

George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania road, the richest and most powerful system in the world, started in as a rodman in mountain surveys for the location of the road. He now gets an annual salary of \$75,000. Even though he has been at the business forty years, his success may be considered phenomenal.

Samuel M. Felton, Jr., entered the railway service in 1858 as rodman for a surveying corps on the Chester Creek railroad. Since then he has been connected in various capacities with a dozen different roads and is now president of the great East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system.

may hereafter attain that I value more highly than that of chief engineer. Why? Because the hardest work of my life was done while I was climbing to that round of the ladder, and as chief engineer I devoted my best efforts, thoughts and ambitions to the road's service."

For the young man without a specialty in view it makes little difference in what department he embarks, for the same opportunities of advancement are open to him in all.

Enough Money on Hand to Authorize a Charter Application.

Several members of the subscription committee of the Commercial Travelers' Savings Bank attended the call meeting Saturday evening at the rooms of the Southern Travelers' Association.

Among the shareholders of this coming bank appear the names of several prominent gentlemen of New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is the desire of the board of the enterprise to have many other cities represented on the list.

It is possible that at the regular meeting of the Southern Travelers' Association next Saturday evening the board will recommend a date for the effecting of a permanent organization.

The association committee on arrangements for the August convention in May, also met last evening, and made the following appointments of committees:

Finance—L. Lieberman.
Badges—H. L. Atwater.
Band and Decorations—P. C. Cashman and George W. Brooke.
Transportation—C. I. Brannon.

These gentlemen will report at Saturday's AMATEUR PLAYWRIGHTS AND ACTORS.

Young Atlanta Talent in "Xenonia," or the "Fairy Queen."

"Xenonia, or the Fairy Queen," a play written by young Phil Ackerman, of Atlanta, will be rendered next Friday night at Concordia hall, with a matinee Saturday.

The posters are already up. The play is really a notable thing in its line. It is written by an Atlanta boy, and the parts are all taken by Atlanta amateur talent. There is a haunted room, a cave scene, very pretty and unique costumes, and some very fine scenic effects.

Young Ackerman, the playwright, is just fourteen, and perhaps the average age of the actors and actresses is considerably less than that. The boys have painted their own scenery, and gotten up their own stage effects, everything being strictly original.

The play is given for the benefit of the Young Men's Library Association.

Tickets 50 cents; 25 cents for children. For sale at the library and at the principal drug stores.

This is the cast of characters: Tyrannus, King of the Evil Spirits—J. W. Johnson.
Optus, A Villain—H. Swift.
Arl, Nemo, Sprites—A. Ackerman, H. Franklin, Harry, The Lover—C. L. Dillie.

Manuel, Father Stella—Fred Lansell.
Murphy, McFlin, Irish Duke—F. Ackerman.
Savo, The Clerk—M. St. Paul.
Xenonia, Fairy Queen—Miss True Little.
Lala, Her Maid—Miss Julia Manning.
Stella, The Beautiful—Miss Maud Landrum.
Servants, policemen, etc. by company.

Insurance against accidents in the old "Employers' Liability" of London, England, and in the new, purely American insurance company in the world, Clarence Angier, general agent, 23½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. mar 22 1w

Mr. Howell's Music.

In your courteous report of the memorial service of the Woman's Relief Corps on Thursday night, the name of Mr. Howell, the musician of the evening, was unavoidably overlooked. We were greatly indebted to that gentleman for his services, and felt that much of the beauty and solemnity of the occasion was due to his artistic work. He has the rare gift of being able to catch the spirit of an event, or piece of work, and infuse his own fervor into it.

Mr. Howell is a sympathetic accompanist, and on Thursday night, despite the fact of his having a small organ, made beautiful music.

Sleeplessness, nervous prostration, nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blues, opium habit cured by Dr. Miller's Nerve. Samples free at drug stores, by mail 10c. Miller Med. Co., ELKHART, IND.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

TUNNEL TOPICS AND ELOQUENT EXPOSITIONS.

Information of Interest Concerning Yesterday's Services in Atlanta's Churches.

A very large congregation assembled at the second Baptist church yesterday. Besides hosts and inspiring music by Mr. Colwell and the young men sang by choir, the audience present was rewarded by a splendid sermon by Dr. McDonald.

The text was taken from 2 Cor. iv: 18: "As the look so life—the visible and the invisible." The pastor spoke upon the influence of the seen and the unseen. First, the things seen are temporary. The joys and successes of life are transitory. Its sorrows and trials also pass away. Second, the things unseen are real, certain and eternal. Expatiating on the fact that this fact is realized, the trials made use of and the doctor's meaning made clear and forcible.

The Third Baptist.

At the Third Baptist church yesterday morning, Rev. A. H. Mitchell discoursed upon the first chapter of Revelations: "The revelation of Jesus Christ which God gave unto him."

The sermon was concerning the personal revelation of Jesus Christ to believers. "The method," said the pastor, "might not be understood by the general mind. The power of Christ to hold hearts is such that at this late day, 1,800 years after his appearance on earth, men love Him and bow at the very mention of His name. We have three conceptions of Him, viz. through history, philosophy and revelation."

The various points were aptly illustrated by historical happenings and current events, and the interest of the audience held to the last. It has been decided to hold a series of meetings at the church, and an invitation has been extended to Major W. E. Penn, a well-known and able evangelist of Eureka Springs, Ark., to conduct the services.

The pulpit at St. Paul's Methodist church was occupied yesterday morning by Rev. T. F. Pierce, the presiding elder of the South Atlanta district.

The eloquent divine took as a text the 33d verse, 16th chapter, of John: "These things have I spoken unto you, that in me you might have peace; in the world there shall be great tribulations, but he of good cheer, for I have overcome the world."

By peace is meant all possible blessings, such as spiritual light, strength, etc. A Christian complains that though the best of his life is toward good, yet he is too weak to carry out his intentions. Ah, my friend, you have not consulted the true specific, the great power—the power which so enable a man to overcome his frailties.

Third Presbyterian.

At the Third Presbyterian, Rev. A. R. Holderby, the pastor, selected as the subject of his discourse, "Spiritual Prosperity," taken from John iii: 2.

He spoke of the duty of all to take a lively interest in the temporal welfare of one another.

In order to reach a man's inner nature and to lead him to Christ, it is necessary to help him in material matters.

The church has been laboring under an error in regard to the heathen world. We have been sending missionaries to call men to Christ instead of first sending doctors to minister to their bodily needs.

"The world is better off in temporal than in spiritual things. We have much of this world's poverty, yet men are poorer still spiritually. If the world were no better off temporally than spiritually this would indeed be a world of woe."

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian.

Rev. J. L. Rogers preached an eloquent sermon to a large congregation at the Georgia Avenue Baptist church yesterday morning.

He chose as the central thought of his discourse the first chapter of the apostle Paul's epistle to the Romans, "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ," etc.

He commenced with a glance at the character and former life of Paul, his talents, education and opportunities. Paul, up to the time of his conversion, had been the arch-enemy of the Lord and his church, and was a man of power and eminence in his community, his conviction carried great weight.

But that what he saw in his vision at once infallibly demonstrated to him the divinity of God, is evidenced by the alacrity with which he at once renounced all his old associations, power, honors and entered the service of the Lord. In all his career he showed the possession of a deep conviction of the truth of the gospel and its divine origin.

STILSON, JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

EASTER

Is not far off. You will want a nice Suit for the occasion. Come in and see our beautiful assortment. Whether you wish a Man's, Boys' or Child's Suit, you will find it here. Children's Suits from \$2 to \$10, Boy's Suits from \$5 to \$20, Men's Suits from \$10 to \$30. Our Goods and Prices will please you. We invite your trade.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
One-Price Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters, 3 Whitehall Street.

A full line of Park & Tilford's fine imported Cigars at low prices. Received fresh every few days.

E. F. DONEHOO,
16 Whitehall St.
924-46m un&w

GET YOUR BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, PRINTING, Journals, Cash Books, etc., of JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., (THE HARRIS PRINTING HOUSE), State Printers, Atlanta, Ga. Consult them before placing your orders.

TAILOR-MADE CLOTHES.

Are you looking FOR VALUE?

The number is 10 Marietta St.

E. & A. C. BEALL, CLOTHIERS, Furnishers and Hatters.

SUITS TO ORDER

POPULAR PRICES.

"A GOOD INVESTMENT."

The best investment you can make for the month of March is a bottle of CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT. There is no month in the calendar more prone to colds, coughs, influenza, etc., and if you are wise, you will provide yourself at once with a bottle. The price is only 50c.

IN ALMOST EVERY HOME IN ATLANTA.

Prepared by JOHN B. DANIEL, 10 WALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Notice of Introduction of Ordinance for Constructing Sewers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE meeting of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 15th day of March, 1891, an ordinance was introduced and read, providing for the construction of a sewer along Magnolia street, from Davis street to branch near Walnut street; cost, \$2,000.

Also, a sewer in James street, from Cain street to Peachtree; cost, \$3,000.

EASTER!

YOU WILL WANT A NEW SUIT AND HAT!

Language would fail us to convey any adequate idea of the stock we have for your inspection. We have "Spread Ourselves" to get the best assortment we have ever shown. Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Children's Suits

In every conceivable color and price. Our Hat Department was never more attractive. Styles correct. Prices low.

GEORGE MUSE & CO., CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS, 38 WHITEHALL ST.

GRAND FREE EXCURSION, GRAND GEORGIA BARBECUE, GRAND MILITARY CONCERT. SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS FROM ATLANTA AND MACON

Wednesday, March 25, TO INAUGURATE THE Birth of the New City

ADAMS PARK, On East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, a few miles below Macon.

The First Point of Development in Hitchcock's Georgia Colony.

Initial, Progressive Move TO OPEN UP THE Great Agricultural Belt AND LEAD TO NEW Prosperity and Wealth.

Benjamin W. Hitchcock, of New York City, WILL HOLD A PUBLIC AUCTION

ADAMS PARK, Wednesday, March 25; HAVING ENGAGED Messrs. Duncan & Carnes AS AUCTIONEERS; The Macon Band AS MUSICIANS, AND Solomon Isaacs, Esq., AS CATERER.

The advantage of being first to select property is secure choice positions at small figures in the start of a new settlement, are too well known to require extended comment. Fortunes have been made in that manner, and a little investment now may prove a bonanza in the near future. Procure a map and free excursion tickets and visit the sale on March 25th.

A map and free tickets can be had by application to DUNCAN & CARNES, Auctioneers, 157 Third Street, Macon. COL. THOS. P. STOVALL, Hotel Lanier, Macon.

At the Office of the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., and Benjamin W. Hitchcock, 14 Chambers Street, New York. mar.15-10c

We are prepared to promptly negotiate loans on business or residence property in Atlanta, Ga. Rates of interest furnished on application. Southern Banking and Trust Company, corner of Broad and Alabama streets.

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Also, a sewer in James street, from Cain street to Peachtree; cost, \$3,000.

Also, a sewer in alley and Peters street, from Walker street and alley to Peters and Magnolia streets; cost, \$2,000.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.

OUR SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING AND NECKWEAR ARE NOW IN STORE.

We have all the latest styles of Suits, tailor-made, for men and boys. OUR NECKWEAR AND FURNISHINGS CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

—OUR— Merchant Tailoring Department is filled with all of the newest and most fashionable Woolsens.

We can't quote prices for Winter Clothing and Overcoats and Underwear. Come in, state your prices, and the goods are yours.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO., 41 Whitehall Street, BELL LUMBER CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, TURNED AND ORNAMENTAL WORK A SPECIALTY.

AMPLE SUPPLY OF HEAVY FRAMING STUFF And all grades of Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Builders' Hardware, Paints, Etc. Office and Salesroom, Nos. 25 and 27 Ivy street. Office and Factory, Corner Rhodes and Elliot streets. 5-10c

SHOES BELOW NEW YORK COST. For the next ten days I will offer the following Shoes BELOW NEW YORK COST: Wright & Peters' finest hand-sewed, French kid button, at \$4, former price \$7. Wright & Peters' \$5 kid button, at \$3. Wright & Peters' \$6 kid button, at \$2.50.

FINE SHOES. Seiz, Schwab & Co. genuine hand-sewed French calf shoes, all styles, regular price \$7, present price \$5. All other shoes at actual New York cost. No deception about this sale.

JOHN M. MOORE, 33 Peachtree St.

Attention is drawn to our immense lines of articles suitable for Weddings or Anniversary Presents. Our line of CUT-GLASS, ROYAL WORCESTER and other ART GOODS is complete. Our specialty is FRENCH CHINA.

A magnificent collection of Dinner Sets of Haviland & Co.'s, as well as other celebrated manufactures, on hand. Everything at low prices. Respectfully, L. A. MUELLER, Corner Decatur and Pryor.

"Without Question" The Finest

EXTRA SUPERIOR WHISKEY

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS. BLUTHENTHAL & BICKARL, 42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100-102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810

Chestnuts!

THE stocks of some firms are like the idle claims of those who offer them—"Chestnuts." We are not "the only" firm in the South, but no other can offer better inducements, a larger or fresher stock, or lower prices.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

Hickey's Magic Hairline

For the prevention of baldness, removing dandruff and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on the scalp and its diseases sent free on application. For sale by all druggists and by the manufacturer.

E. J. HICKEY, 1011 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES

Quality First and Always.

We have unequalled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

FAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE, Scientific Opticians, 38 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

Ketner & Fox, Real Estate Agents,

12 East Alabama Street.

\$6,500—10-room house, lot 67x170, corner Ivy and E. Harris.

We have a "snap" on Capitol avenue, lot 125x216, 5-room house, near in.

Investors will do well to investigate. Our list of improved and unimproved property in all parts of the city offers fine inducements to purchasers.

We have good bargains. Call and see us. jan23demp

J. A. SCOTT, ISAAC LIEBMAN, SCOTT & LIEBMAN, Real Estate, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 20 Peachtree Street.

\$4,000 buys corner lot 100x275 on Capitol avenue, close in; cheap bargain.

\$2,000 buys 3-room house on lot 80x85 on Decatur street; one-half cash, balance easy.

\$4,000 buys 8-room house, lot 53x125, on Highland avenue; easy terms.

\$3,750 buys 4-room house, 52x100, on Walton street.

\$4,000 buys excellent property on Valentine, Bell and Ellis streets; best investment on the market.

\$4,000 buys 12-room house, lot 71x120, on corner Rhodes and Elliott streets; rents well.

Only \$125 per front foot for property on Marietta street, running through to Walton street.

\$6,500 buys two excellent houses on lot 100 on Capitol avenue, running back 470 feet to Pryor street.

\$175 per front foot for 15x150 feet, with improvements, on Edgewood avenue, near Boulevard.

\$12,500 for excellent block of property, all improved, on Mangum street, bounded by alleys.

\$15,000 for excellent store on Mitchell street, lot 25x115, to alley.

Excellent brick store, with dwelling, on corner, lot 40x110, on Whitehall street for only \$12,000; terms can be made.

Three-story brick building, lot about 42x180, to alley, on Alabama street, for \$50,000; rents now for \$5,000 per year.

We have excellent central Marietta street property, excellently improved, that we can quote you at astounding figures.

\$6,500 buys beautiful home on Capitol avenue, all complete, fine finish; cheap for right party.

\$750 buys excellent lot, 42x110, to alley, on Linden avenue; very easy terms.

Call around and see about our \$100 lots, 50x140, fronting 50-foot streets.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN, 20 Peachtree Street.

P. S.—We have an excellent store central, on the best street in city, nearly 40-foot front, that we can sell you for \$40,000.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

No. 55, Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

We want 10 to 40 acres of good lying land not to exceed 6 miles from the center of the city and being somewhere between the Georgia railway and Peachtree road, for such we have a customer, if the price is reasonable.

We offer the following which we consider good value:

15 acres partly inside a town, 20 miles from Atlanta, railway front and near to depot, \$400.

3 1/2 acres inside city limits surrounded by streets, \$3,500.

Double brick tenement house, large lot, close to the new capital, a bargain. Call for price.

Myrtle street, now being graded, 50x180, fine, natural shade, \$1,250.

Sells avenue, West End, corner Atwood street, 78x294, \$600.

12 acres on Central railway, near in, \$16,000.

4 acres, 300 feet on electric railway, \$4,250.

1,215 acres, 3 miles from Atlanta, and Florida railway, rich land, half fine timber, 35 per acre.

1,800 acres selected timber land, 15 miles from Atlanta, \$250 per acre.

We have a great bargain in a syndicate we are forming which we consider the best property on the market and sure of a large profit.

Call and get particulars and investigate.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 55, Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

ROBERT MILLER, Manager.

L. M. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.

ANSLEY BROS., REAL ESTATE.

\$2,300—South Pryor street lot 50x133, this side of Rawson. Your chance.

\$80 front foot for West Peachtree lot 100x200, beautiful, and the cheapest offered.

\$2,800—32 lots, near Marietta street. This is a splendid investment. Come and see them.

\$1,500—One of the most desirable lots for building, renting houses on in the city. Dainty little lot on two sides and streets on this side.

\$60 front foot for elegant manufacturing site just below Piano Factory, 20x300.

\$10,800—Elegant West Peachtree house and corner lot, in two squares of junction of Peachtree.

\$3,300—3-room house and lot in half block of South Pryor street; beautiful location.

\$4,000—Pulham street 8-room house, water and gas, lot 68x147, corner lot, lies well.

\$4,800—Buys 2 Capitol avenue lots, this side of Glen street, 51x150 each; must go.

\$300 front foot for central lot, 50 feet from court house; nothing as cheap as this.

\$10,000—For manufacturing site on W. & A. R. R.; buildings on it cost \$4,500; lot 300x200.

\$37 front foot for 137 feet on Boulevard, this side of Ponce de Leon avenue.

\$1,600—Pulham street lot, this side Richardson.

\$5,000—Each for beautiful Jackson street lots.

\$2,500—Peach street lot, this side of Pine street.

\$60 front foot for West Peachtree lots, this side of Pine street—cheap.

We have property—Debut property—Farms—Call on 55, Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 22.

ARMSTRONG LIBRARY,

THE FUND FOR ITS PURCHASE HAS REACHED \$1,500.

Mr. Gross Says He Can Get Twenty \$50 Subscriptions—The Committee Meeting Tuesday Evening at 5:30 O'Clock.

The fund for the purchase of the Armstrong collection for the Young Men's Library has about reached \$1,500, and is still growing. The list of subscriptions printed below amounts to \$1,327, and Mr. Gross has about \$300 more assured, which will be committed to paper in the next day or two.

Mr. Gross, the chairman of the committee, has been absent from the city for several days recently, and the work was delayed, but it has not stopped and will now go on with a new impetus.

The committee will meet at the library rooms at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, compare notes and start out afresh the next morning.

Mr. Gross has a plan by which he feels sure of twenty \$50 subscriptions. He has canvassed the matter and will present his plans to the committee at Tuesday's meeting. With that the list will be about \$2,500. Every member of the committee is especially requested to be present.

The following list was furnished THE CONSTITUTION for publication:

The Subscriptions to Date.

The Young Men's Library, \$500; Hoke Smith, \$200; G. V. Gross, \$100; Morgan Gross, \$100; Gov. R. B. Bullock, \$50; Charles Rice, \$50; "A. Good Friend," \$25; Joseph Thompson, \$10; E. C. Paulding, \$10; W. A. Hensell, \$10; A. S. Hook, \$10; Humphreys, \$10; C. C. McCallister, \$10; Judge John Erskine, \$20; F. L. Myatt & Son, \$10; Julius Kravis, \$10; W. H. Kitting, \$10; A. F. Fletcher, \$5; R. H. Richards, \$5; E. Schuyler, \$5; J. L. Motteler, \$5; J. W. Pope, \$5; J. F. Lester, \$5; A. H. Bonner, \$5; J. C. Conner, \$5; J. H. Ketter, \$5; Elgin Lochrane, \$5; J. N. Moody, \$5; G. G. Brown, \$5; R. M. Clayton, \$5; W. E. Watson, \$5; W. P. Johnson, \$5; Walter G. H. West, \$5; Joel Chandler Harris, \$5; J. R. Wilcox, \$5; Thompson & Thorn, \$5; Charles Selzer, \$5; H. L. McCallister, \$5; Charles B. Walker, \$5; J. H. Thompson, \$5; H. G. Woodward, \$5; C. J. Haden, \$5; J. C. Olinstead, \$5; J. H. Johnson, \$5; Walter G. Conner, \$10.

H. L. Culbertson's list: E. A. Angier, \$5; O. C. Fuller, \$5; Wm. Hill, \$5; J. D. Berry, \$5; Porter King, \$5; W. C. Carter, \$5; John S. Reed, \$5; W. D. Green, \$5; H. L. Lee, \$5; H. C. Fowler, \$5; A. Anderson, \$5; G. T. O'Leary, \$5; E. D. Mitchell, \$5; S. A. Sammes, \$5; J. D. Frazier, \$5; J. C. Avery, \$5; J. L. Brown, \$5; Thomas L. Bishop, \$5; H. L. Culbertson, \$5. Total, \$1,307.

Perfect health is seldom found, for impure blood is so general. Hood's Sarsaparilla really does purify the blood and restores to perfect health, when possible. Try it yourself.

Easter Cards.

John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

The Finest Boy Known.

With pleasure do we inform you that on January 28th we were blessed with the birth of a fine boy, weighing 102 pounds—perfectly healthy and fine-looking. We had no need of a physician. All well and doing well. General verdict: He is the finest boy known, is growing fast, good-natured and fully developed. Thanks for assistance obtained through the use of "Mother's Friend." We are well and favorably impressed with the merits of the remedy, believing all ladies who use it will be benefited.

May success attend you in your endeavors to send assistance to suffering women during the trials incident to child-bearing.

Wm. G. Cook, 31 Marietta street.

To Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Have your accident insurance written in the "Employers' Liability," of London, England. The strongest purely accident insurance company in the world. Capital \$1,000,000. General agent, 30 1/2 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. mar 22 19

GEORGE WARE. JOHN S. OWENS.

WARE & OWENS

Real Estate, Cor. Broad and Alabama Sts.

\$1,000—State street 4-room house, new, corner lot, 100x150.

\$2,000—Johnson avenue 4-room house 49x150.

\$4,000—new 6-room house well built, corner lot, 50x130, only one block from electric car line.

\$2,000—Jones avenue near Marietta street, 3-room house, lot 50x150.

\$2,000—new 5-room house, painted, lot 54x170, well shored, about 200 feet from dummy line.

\$750—Currier street, 50x140 to another street.

\$150 cash and \$15 per month for neat 3-room cottage, Emma street near the railroad.

Crew street 7-room house, water, gas, stable, servant's house, lot 75x150.

\$1,000—lot 80x150, to alley, one of the prettiest lots on the highest point of the street, only \$65 per foot.

\$1,200—summit avenue, corner Chestnut and Fulton, good 5-room house, lot 60x130.

\$2,500 for two splendid 5-room houses on Fulton street near Fraser, lots 45x50 each, splendid renting section.

\$1,000—Decatur street, 37 1/2 x 141, well worth \$400 per foot.

\$300 each, 3 lots, Florence street, near electric car line. Will bring \$800 before summer.

\$1,800—two 4-room houses, near Larkin street, rent regularly for \$200.

Washington Heights, a beauty, 50x175, \$1,500.

150x100 Forsyth street corner. The very place for a row of nice brick tenements.

\$1,000—corner Forsyth, less than \$100 per foot, near alley; good profit here.

6-room house corner N. avenue and Cherry street, lot 60-foot front, cheapest place on the street.

\$1,300—4-room house, Lovejoy street, lot 45x140 to 10-foot alley, splendid little home.

\$100 cash and \$5 per month for beautiful Bellwood lot, will double in value within a year.

\$2,500—Highland avenue new 6-r. b. beautiful lot, extends back to alley. The cheapest home on the market.

We have property for sale on every street in the city, and if you want to buy, we can please you. Give us a call. WARE & OWENS.

J. J. DUFFY. FRANK S. WARREN.

DUFFY & WARREN,

No. 75 PEACHTREE STREET.

\$20 per acre—600 acres on Central R. R., fine plantation; 700 in cultivation, 30 in peach, 20 in apples, fine house and outbuildings; terms easy.

\$800 per acre—25 acres on dummy line, 2 1/2 miles from, cashed, and fine oak grove.

\$250 per acre—50 acres on Flat Shoals road, 2 1/2 miles from city; very fine timbered; on dummy line.

\$1,000 per acre—12 1/2 acres, 250 feet on Capitol avenue, running 300 feet on 6 streets; fine tract of property on the market, and must be sold.

\$800 per acre—4 acres, 2 miles from depot, 300 feet on Marietta street; 1,200 feet on W. & A. R. R.

\$300 per acre—20 acres 3 miles from Atlanta; fine time lot, worth \$1,500; owner wants to raise \$2,000; balance very easy terms.

\$250 per acre—46 acres, 1,700 feet on railroad; 4 miles from cashed; 1,500 feet on public road.

\$1,000 per acre—16 acres on Emmett street; close to city line; well timbered; very easy terms.

\$250 per acre—17 acres on dummy line, near Soldiers' home.

\$200 per acre—20 acres on McDonough road; 3 1/2 miles from postoffice.

\$425 per acre—20 acres in Decatur; fine farm; everything complete on the place; stock and implements included.

\$1,200 per acre—20 1/2 acres in well-known Bushy street; fine house and outbuildings; terms easy.

\$5,000—Lot 50x120, on Angier avenue and Rankin street; easy terms.

\$250—Lot 60x150, on Means street; 1/2 cash.

\$12,500—Lot 50x110, on Marietta street; house on it.

\$18,000—Lot 30x120, on Loyd street, near Decatur.

\$15,000—Lot 22x120, on Decatur street.

\$10,000—Lot 42x115, on Marietta street; renting for \$20 per month.

23 cheap lots for sale; 16 on north side.

We have customers for 4 and 6-room houses to cost from \$2,000 to \$5,000. Send them in. Don't forget to list your acreage property with us at once, as we have parties here from the north with the cash to buy.

DUFFY & WARREN, Real Estate Agents, 75 Peachtree St.

W. A. OSBORN. G. A. BREWSTER. W. C. SPENCER.

W. A. OSBORN & CO.

Real Estate and Loans, 12 S. Pryor Street, Opposite Kimball House Entrance. Telephone 132.

\$800 each, 2 beautiful lots on Highland ave., this side of Peachtree street, on electric line.

YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

The continued use of mercury mixtures, poisons the system, brings on mercurial rheumatism, and causes the bones to decay. The use of S. S. S. forces impurities from the blood, gives a good appetite and digestion, and builds up the whole human frame.

Good Advice.

Three years ago I was compelled to throw up my place because of blood poison. Hot Springs physicians and mercury did me no good. Through the advice of another I began taking S. S. S., and to-day I am well and at work again. What more can I say for the medicine, except "go and do likewise."

JASPER NOCHT, Liberty, Tenn.

His Son Cured.

Mr. W. H. Hinman, of Mount Vernon, Ill., writes as follows: One bottle of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured my son permanently of a stubborn case of blood poison that defied the best medical treatment available. I have recommended S. S. S. to others for the blood troubles and diseases of the skin and have never known it to fail to cure in any case."

BOOK ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.

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COLE, GENTRY & CO., Electrical Contractors.

Electrical Supplies of Every Description.

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Hotels, residences and business offices fitted with the latest electrical appliances, electric gas lighting, burglar and fire alarms. Also Speaking Tubes, Telegraph instruments and Supplies. All work guaranteed. Estimates on application.

THE EDISON MIMOGRAPH, the most perfect machine for reproducing circular letters, quotations, price lists, etc., either type-written or autographic. Thousands in use. Send for pamphlet. No. 7 NORTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

march 22—dtn—un s s s

BROWN & WATSON

27 Marietta Street, Under Opera House.

\$1,500 per acre, inside city limits, one block from Highland avenue and east of Boulevard, very cheap.

\$2,000 per acre for 10 acres in Copenhill.

\$1,000 per acre near Van Winkle's. A handsome place.

\$500 per foot in courthouse block, S. Pryor st.

Two very cheap pieces of improved business property, one on Peachtree st. and one on Mitchell.

\$2,000, the corner on Georgia ave.

\$1,000 for 12 acres in West End. Close in and very handsome, fronting on Central R. R.

\$3,000 buys 1/2 acre Simpson st. at two-mile post.

We have a list of acreage in western portion of city at from \$400 to \$1,000 per acre. If you are interested in this rapidly growing district call and we can suit you.

\$1,250 per lot near Myrtle st. and

in Mayville addition. The cheapest and most desirable lots in Peachtree district.

\$1,500 takes the handsomest lot in Copenhill.

Large lot and acreage in all directions.

Lots, houses and lots and acreage in all directions. Call and examine our list.

BROWN & WATSON, 27, MARIETTA STREET, Under Opera House.

GOLDSMITH, 30 S. Broad Street, ACREAGE.

10 acres on Belt railroad, \$1,000.

100 acres Marietta road, per acre \$100.

6 acres near Ponce de Leon Springs, \$10,000.

10 acres Edgewood, level and nice, \$10,000.

8 acres McPherson beautiful lots, \$6,000.

7 acres Peachtree road, \$14,000.

17 acres Marietta road, near in, \$17,000.

50 acres very desirable 2-story, 8-room residence, on lot 50x150 feet with wide alley.

45 acres Flat Shoals road, very desirable. The new dummy line splits it; \$500 an acre.

45 acres near the dummy, 2 houses on it, \$4,500.

20 acres on new dummy line, \$500 an acre.

6 acres on Jeff. Vine and Walnut, city, \$7,500.

15 acres Simpson street, between Ashby and Chestnut, \$11,000.

10 acres West End, \$250 an acre.

80 acres E. & D. R. R., 3 1/2 miles city, \$150 an acre.

CENTRAL.

Store Whitehall street.

Store Peachtree street.

Store Broad street.

3-story brick, Marietta street.

Line. Will bring \$800 before summer.

2 vacant lots, near in, on Marietta street—one \$7,500, the other \$3,000.

Large lot on W. & A. R. R., close to the Peters street, near Forsyth, less than \$100 per foot.

We have vacant lots in every part of the city. Beautiful city homes. If you want one we can fill the bill. Beautiful suburban homes. If you are seeking one, we can suit you exactly.

If you have property to sell of any kind, list it with us. We are selling property, let us sell yours.

H. L. WILSON, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 3 PRYOR ST., KIMBALL HOUSE.

Persons desiring real estate, either for stores, residences, manufacturing or speculative purposes, will find it to their interest, financially, to call at my office. Having lived in Atlanta since 1862, I feel that I am prepared to serve buyers advantageously. I sold \$1,000,000 worth of good real estate during the first half of 1890. I devote my entire time to selling and buying real estate on commission.

Those desiring engaging my services get the full benefit of my experience and knowledge of the business.

All my transactions are on strictly legitimate business principles; every sale is quickly settled up. I refer you to my past successful record.

16 acres on Ashby, near G. F. railroad.

\$8,500—New house on Powers street.